Defining our shared path

Promoting people-centred governance in the extractive sector

PWYP International Secretariat

Trustees’ annual report and financial accounts 2019
Since the activities described in this report took place, the world has changed unimaginably. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced people worldwide to do things differently – PWYP included. As we adapt our ways of working, we are hugely grateful that the planning and achievements of 2019 have left us strongly positioned to remain effective in this new environment.

With the adoption in January of Vision 2025, our global strategy for the next five years, 2019 began on an inspiring note – one which provided a solid framework to help us navigate the pandemic. The strategy defines our people-centred agenda for the extractive sector through four goals: to make PWYP better informed, more influential, widely heard and well connected across our network. These goals will enable us to build upon and sustain our global network of civil society organisations in order to make oil, gas and mineral governance more open, accountable, sustainable, equitable and responsive to all people.

During the year, at consultation meetings in each of PWYP’s global regions, members agreed priorities for action to implement the strategy, bringing energy and dynamism to mapping our future direction and confirming our purpose as one connected movement. The consultations also helped shape our three-year Operational Plan, detailing the PWYP Secretariat’s role in implementing Vision 2025. This reflects learning from our external review of progress against PWYP’s 2016-2018 Business Plan, which recommended that the Secretariat shift focus from “network health” (ensuring good internal governance and stable funding) to “network impact” (leading advocacy campaigns for results on the ground). In response, we are preparing new global campaigns to drive the changes outlined in Vision 2025.

During 2019, we also made tangible progress towards a transparent and equitable extractive sector. Our collective advocacy helped secure significant reform of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard, which now requires contract disclosure by 2021 in 50+ implementing countries and includes critical new gender provisions. We are now working to ensure the meaningful implementation of these new provisions.

We also helped prompt a review of the EITI validation process, including meaningful civil society participation – too often blocked by government restrictions. Throughout 2019, we worked to secure civic space for our members, many operating in increasingly repressive contexts. From supporting individual members under threat, to developing our first strategic framework on civic space, our movement united to safeguard people’s freedom to participate in extractive sector governance.

A core element of these successes was ensuring that we are heard as widely as possible. We launched PWYP’s new website and enriched our social media presence, dramatically increasing our online visitors. PWYP members kept extractive governance high on the international agenda at key events, including the UN Business Forum, and I was honoured to join the Open Government Partnership Steering Committee, where I will maximise opportunities to promote equitable, participatory natural resource governance.

Defending and extending transparency
We will identify and campaign for information which needs to be in the public domain for citizens to use.

Putting transparency to work
We will use information to drive the changes we want to see.

Increasing civic participation in natural resource governance
We will promote, support and defend the right of citizens, particularly the most marginalised, to be involved in decisions that affect them.

Strengthening our movement
We will be an effective and inclusive global coalition which works through collective action.

As the global extractive sector continued to expand, 2019 showed that our work for transparency, accountability and participation in natural resource governance is needed more than ever. It also confirmed that together, we have the collective strength to make a difference to the lives of everyone affected by extraction – even in the coronavirus context. We’re working very hard to adapt how we deliver our strategy, but our core goals and our commitment remain unaffected by the pandemic.

In solidarity,

Elisa Peter
Executive Director

Our strategic goals for 2020-2025

Informed

Influential

Heard

Connected
During 2019, the PWYP movement laid the foundations for implementing Vision 2025, our global strategy which puts people at the heart of natural resource governance. The strategy was the focus of our Global Assembly in Senegal in January – a unique opportunity to celebrate our collective achievements and strengthen our movement.

Members and partners from 50 countries worldwide shared experiences, forged ideas and deepened relationships. Together we shaped initial steps towards the strategy’s goals for an open, accountable, sustainable, equitable and responsive extractive sector.

Although still not enough, it was significant that 40 per cent of the 250 Global Assembly participants were women. Within its core emphasis on people, Vision 2025 mainstreams gender in all that we do, building on our existing gender focus. During 2019, we continued our pilot participatory gender research project to assess women’s EITI involvement in West Africa, and co-organised a session on gender-responsive natural resource governance at the Open Government Partnership Summit in May – proving that politicians, civil society and women’s rights activists can come together and generate actionable steps towards equality in extraction.

We also demonstrated leadership in key regional platforms, including the Mining Indaba and the African Mining Vision. Our analysis of the European Commission’s public consultation on the EU Transparency Directive greatly strengthened the call for improvement of existing legislation. And at national level, PWYP coalitions worked hard to ensure that extraction benefits communities and people.

Collaborations between PWYP members in Brazil, Kazakhstan, Nigeria and the UK promoted greater disclosure of extractive revenue data, so people can hold governments and companies to account. PWYP Burkina Faso worked to ensure that mining companies fulfil their legal obligations, paying 1 per cent of revenues to communities, while PWYP Kyrgyzstan helped local people assess the effects of mining, as a basis for dialogue with companies to increase benefits to communities. We also launched a 15-month tax justice project in Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania to raise awareness about the natural-resource deals governments make, and whether these are fair.

Yet throughout 2019, closing civil society space and increasing human rights abuses continued to prevent PWYP members from operating effectively in many countries. Our regional consultations confirmed this as the leading challenge our members face worldwide. In response, we developed a long-term strategy for protecting civic space, to help us safeguard our members and deliver Vision 2025.

Despite these threats, we continued to map future priorities and strengthen our movement during 2019. We welcomed a new coalition in Kosovo and a freshly elected Global Council, of which I am proud to be the Chair. Regional consultations with PWYP members defined our advocacy priorities as a movement – including environmental and social impact, community participation and revenue transparency.

Members’ passion and commitment during 2019 left the PWYP network hopeful and energised.

Our determination to shape a world where all people benefit from their natural resources has never been stronger.

Yours in solidarity,

Chenai Mukumba

During 2019, PWYP’s Board sought to provide a steady hand to help steer our movement’s work for an extractive sector that benefits everyone – today and tomorrow. With over 700 member organisations, PWYP’s diversity is its strength, but it also means many competing priorities. Together with the Global Council, the Board has helped bring clear overview and direction to the network. We continued to play an active role in strengthening and overseeing PWYP’s governance – assessing risks and carrying out due diligence at an organisational level and monitoring the Secretariat’s performance.

The year began with the election of a new, highly skilled Global Council at PWYP’s Global Assembly. From human rights law to strategic energy policy, data use to global advocacy, the range of skills and expertise among council members is striking, showcasing the knowledge and experience within PWYP’s network. The 2019 election was especially significant, as the Global Council will oversee implementation of Vision 2025, our new, people-centred global strategy. Under its dynamic new Chair, the Council showed thought leadership and ambition as we prepared to start implementing the strategy in 2020.

Board preparations included overseeing the development of a three-year Operational Plan for the Secretariat, ensuring that it reflects priorities identified by members at our regional consultations, as well as recommendations from our external review of PWYP’s 2016-2018 Business Plan. These included that future plans specify who among members, governance bodies and the Secretariat is responsible for delivering which outcomes. In response, we have clearly defined and communicated our roles in implementing the strategy, including a visualisation of how we see change happen and how the Secretariat will contribute to ensuring that the movement achieves the goals set out in Vision 2025.

The plan outlines six complementary, closely interconnected functions for the Secretariat – to help PWYP members carry out impactful, evidence-based advocacy, develop strong partnerships and build an effective, inclusive and diverse movement. With this clear framework for the way forward, PWYP can best use our resources and maximise our influence.

The Board also ensured that PWYP’s Operational Plan is well financed, with a robust budget based on strong donor contributions, and that the Secretariat is strengthened to deliver the plan and meet the ambitions of Vision 2025. During 2019, we oversaw the streamlining of the Secretariat’s organisational structure and supported a comprehensive human-resources review to ensure that the Secretariat can fulfil its unique potential to add value to PWYP’s work.

As our movement unites more closely under Vision 2025, the Board remains committed to providing a strong foundation for PWYP’s future direction. Together with the Global Council, the Secretariat and our members, we will ensure that people and communities remain at the heart of PWYP’s agenda for change.

Yours,

Carlo Merla
2019 in numbers

250 participants from 50 countries attended PWYP’s Global Assembly

We influenced key revisions to 3 thematic priorities to the EITI Standard

7 regional meetings took place on...

5 continents...

...with 210 participants

40+ CSOs were represented at the Africa Mining Vision conference workshop

Our social media followers increased by 10% in one year

Our new website had an average of 4,000 visitors per month

Around 60 PWYP member organisations at the OGP Summit and...

150 at the EITI Conference
Our purpose and strategy

Publish What You Pay (PWYP) is a global movement of civil society organisations united in their call for an open and accountable extractive industry. We are a registered charity (Registered Charity Number 1170959). Our mission is to build a global movement of civil society organisations making oil, gas and mineral governance open, accountable, sustainable, equitable and responsive to all people.

PWYP’s work in 2019 was guided by our Operational Plan for the year, which aimed to set the foundations for how the Secretariat will implement the four global goals of our Vision 2025 strategy. Vision 2025 opens an exciting new chapter for PWYP, with our movement uniting across 49 countries to push forward an ambitious agenda for reform of extractive-sector governance, starting with the public disclosure of contracts.

The four global goals of Vision 2025 set out how PWYP can best deliver an open, accountable, sustainable, equitable and responsive extractive sector that benefits everyone. The goals are:

To be heard, by increasing the participation of citizens in the governance of their natural resources and in decisions which affect them, particularly citizens from marginalised groups, such as women and indigenous communities.

To be connected, by making PWYP as strong and inclusive as possible, working through collective action and partnering with other movements and institutions around the world.

The Secretariat will work together with members on all four of these global goals, aiming for more impactful, evidence-based advocacy and a more effective, inclusive and diverse global movement. Six core functions will enable the Secretariat to best implement Vision 2025:

1. Connected advocacy
2. Coordinated advocacy
3. Campaigning
4. Effective coalitions
5. Effective network
6. Effective partnerships

These functions are embedded in the Secretariat’s 2020-2022 Operational Plan, which was developed in close collaboration with members and was approved by the Board in December 2019. The next three years will see the Secretariat expanding the global network, forging new alliances and increasing the effectiveness of PWYP’s advocacy. This will help ensure that information from the extractive sector, released into the public domain as the result of our campaigning over the last 17 years, is put to work to improve people’s lives.

Our charitable objects

The objects of the Charity are to promote sustainable development for the benefit of the public (see page 53) by:

- the promotion of ethical standards of conduct and compliance with the law by governmental, industrial, voluntary and professional organisations in international and domestic initiatives relating to the extractive industry, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- the prevention or relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities affected by the extraction and supply of natural resources
- the advancement of education and research into the extraction and supply of natural resources and their value chains, and the publishing and promotion of the useful results of such investigations and research to the public.

Sustainable development means “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

This report sets out in detail our activities, which we have carried out in line with our charitable objectives. The Trustees are therefore confident that PWYP has complied with the duty in section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard for public benefit in accordance with guidance published by the Charity Commission.
Key achievements

- Successful advocacy strategies on civic space, gender and contract disclosure, ahead of the EITI Global Conference, driving crucial reforms to the EITI Standard.

- Ongoing support for individual national coalitions to engage effectively in the EITI process, including Lebanon, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Niger, Tunisia and Senegal.

From global to local: strengthening EITI implementation

During 2019, we increased and maximised our influence at all levels of the EITI, from global policymaking to subnational implementation, achieving key successes, from revision of the EITI Standard to increased community-level participation.

Through focused advocacy on three key priorities – civic space, gender and contract disclosure – we helped drive reforms of the EITI Standard adopted at the EITI Global Conference in Paris. These included making contract disclosure mandatory, committing to proactive promotion of gender equality and affirming the vital role of civic space in the initiative. In December, the EITI Board also initiated a review of the validation process. This includes how the Civil Society Protocol, which protects the full, active and effective participation in the EITI, is validated.

Before the conference, we developed collective advocacy strategies for the PWYP movement, distributing visually compelling summaries to our members, EITI stakeholders and conference delegates. Our demands included that the EITI Board initiate an independent, external review of EITI tools for assessing civil society participation at sign-up, validation and on an ad-hoc basis. The gender summary stressed why proposed revisions to the EITI Standard are so important after a gender-blind history, and we celebrated a proposed new EITI requirement for contract disclosure from January 2021, while also urging civil society to push countries and companies to close the gap between existing laws and practice.

Throughout the year, we worked hard to ensure that the new civil society EITI Board members brought fresh strategic leadership to the Board, to help take the EITI forward as it deepens its role of bringing transparency to the extractive sector. From helping PWYP coalitions in Cameroon and Congo prepare for...
Elisa Peter, Executive Director of PWYP, presenting the key aims and findings of our gender and EITI project at the EITI 2019 Conference.

Credit: PWYP

Leadership in key extractive fora across Africa

Why do mineral-rich countries often fail to secure a fair share of their natural resource wealth? We explored this question in “Finding the Missing Millions: Using extractive companies’ revenue disclosures for tax justice” – a session we co-organised with PWYP South Africa and Zimbabwe, NRGI and Global Witness at the 2019 Alternative Mining Indaba in February. This annual event brings together CSOs from across Africa to highlight key issues in the region’s mining sector and explore solutions. Based on a report by PWYP Canada, the session identified the common pathways to government revenue loss, helping civil society pinpoint mechanisms and policies to safeguard critical revenues.

PWYP’s Africa Steering Committee identified the African Mining Vision (AMV) as a priority for its term of office, working with the Secretariat throughout the year to review PWYP’s advocacy efforts for AMV governance reforms.

At the AMV 10th anniversary conference, co-organised by PWYP in Johannesburg, South Africa, PWYP members from DRC, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined representatives from nearly 40 CSOs to discuss how civil society can strengthen implementation of this comprehensive, African-owned framework for mineral governance. Participants agreed to raise public awareness of the AMV and press governments to embrace its vision of transparent, equitable exploitation of the continent’s mineral resources as a driver of sustainable development.

The committee commissioned a review of members’ research and advocacy work on AMV implementation, to identify key policy asks for a collective pan-Africa advocacy agenda in line with Vision 2025. Advocacy themes included linking EITI implementation to the AMV and requiring governments to establish multi-stakeholder frameworks to supervise AMV implementation.

At the African Union’s flagship African Forum on Mining in November, PWYP members issued a statement calling on governments to enshrine AMV principles in law. Members also urged CSOs to call for transparent and equitable management of mineral resources, and for mining communities to demand accountable management and use of extractive revenues.
Key achievements

- Successfully co-organising a session on accountable and gender-responsive natural resource governance at the OGP Global Summit, resulting in five model National Action Plan commitments on natural resource governance and gender.

- International advocacy to protect the human rights and civic space of our members and allies.

From gender-blind to gender-responsive extractive sector governance

We celebrated a key success this year when our campaigning helped achieve revision of the EITI Standard to cover important gender provisions. These include the requirements that multi-stakeholder groups consider gender balance in their representation, and that extractive companies disclose employment data by company, gender and occupational level. Multi-stakeholder groups are also encouraged to address gender considerations in EITI data, and to document how they have improved gender equality and social inclusion.

We are now working to ensure meaningful implementation of these provisions and their use by PWYP members.

During 2019, we drew widely on evidence from PWYP’s pilot participatory gender research project to assess women’s involvement in the EITI in West Africa. Published in May 2018, the report revealed that most actors fail to consider gender issues within EITI processes, and that women’s rights groups rarely see their issues considered. Across the year, we communicated the gender project findings to influence national EITI multi-stakeholder group work plans and raise awareness through national and international platforms, including the EITI and PWYP regional meetings. At national capacity-building and strategy workshops in Guinea, Burkina Faso and Senegal, we gathered civil society activists, including diverse women’s organisations, and EITI stakeholders, and emphasised the need to increase stakeholders’ understanding of how women and men are affected differently by extractive governance, and of what types of data could inform mitigation of those impacts.
More than 100 participants from industry, academia, government, the media and civil society attended our session at the OGP Global Summit in Canada, “Open Government commitments for accountable and gender-responsive natural resource governance”. Co-organised with Oxfam America, EITI, NRGI and the Government of Canada, the session discussed barriers to women’s participation in extractive sector governance, and how to enhance their inclusion. Women directly affected by extraction shared experiences, and the session resulted in five model National Action Plan commitments on different aspects of natural resource governance and gender, ready for national contextualisation and adoption. Following the summit, we published a blog emphasising the need to learn from front-line women’s rights activists, invest in their expertise and develop international mechanisms for equality.

Participants at our session, “Open Government commitments for accountable and gender responsive natural resource governance” at the OGP Global Summit in Canada in May 2019.

To promote sustainable development, we need to ensure that women’s needs are placed at the heart of decision making processes of the extractive sector.

Marieme Mbacke, PWYP Senegal

Raising civic space issues on the global agenda

Throughout the year, PWYP advocated on the international stage for the need to protect the civic space and human rights of our members and allies. We consolidated relationships with leading human rights organisations and provided expertise in country-specific situations such as Equatorial Guinea’s EITI candidacy and the Myanmar validation. The PWYP Secretariat also liaised with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. As a result, the Special Rapporteurs wrote to national authorities about attacks on natural resource activists in Equatorial Guinea and DRC, and to the Togolese authorities on the detrimental impact a controversial bill on assembly could have on civic space. We co-organised two sessions at the UN Forum for Business and Human Rights in Geneva, to raise awareness of the challenges faced by natural resource activists. At the EITI Global Conference, PWYP co-organised a productive meeting with the private sector to discuss the protection of extractive sector activists.

VISION 2025

To promote sustainable development, we need to ensure that women’s needs are placed at the heart of decision making processes of the extractive sector.

Marieme Mbacke, PWYP Senegal
Key achievements

- National campaigns to ensure fair subnational sharing of extractive revenues.
- Launch of campaign for tax justice, based on countries in East and Southern Africa.
- Ongoing responses to secure civic space for members in individual countries.

Communities and benefit sharing

We continued to carry out research and convene stakeholders on tax justice and benefit sharing mechanisms, to inform advocacy at national and international levels. Preparations began for a stakeholder meeting in 2020 to review the impact of benefit-sharing mechanisms and discuss PWYP coalitions’ experiences in advocating for revenue-sharing schemes.

In Albania, members took part in a campaign for communities to receive the 5 per cent of government royalties from extraction which the country’s tax law entitles them to. The campaign monitored resource allocation in five municipalities and coalition members took part in forums with local government, community, civil society and media representatives to advocate with officials for full transparency in royalty use.

PWYP Burkina Faso successfully campaigned for enforcement of the legal requirement for mining companies to pay 1 per cent of their gross revenues to communities affected by their operations. The coalition campaigned to ensure that the Local Development Support Funds established by law are benefiting local populations. In response, mining companies fulfilled their obligations, paying 1 per cent of revenues to local communities.

In September, we began a 15-month project to explore issues relating to tax justice, “Promoting Equitable Tax Transparency”, implemented at national level with PWYP coalitions in Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique, at regional level and globally. The project will raise awareness about the natural-resource deals governments are making, and whether these are fair. We will work with national and regional decision makers, driving reforms to make tax systems more transparent, and building community involvement, including among women, in decision making on revenue use.
PWYP Kyrgyzstan worked with the Responsible Mining Foundation to translate into the Kyrgyz language a tool for communities to assess the effects of mining operations. Based on a checklist covering issues such as the impact on soil and water quality, local employment and procurement opportunities, grievances and emergency preparedness, findings from the tool are being used as a basis for dialogue between companies and local people in five remote mining communities, to reduce tension between both parties and increase the benefits to local people from mining in their area.

**VISION 2025**

“"The future for our communities, if we take a more people-centred approach, would be that mining would not just be extraction... but also a sector that is building up communities, developing them.”

Gloria Cuthbert Majiga, PWYP Malawi

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**Securing civic space for our members**

During 2019, the Secretariat continued to secure civic space in individual countries and to help members from other coalitions support each other. In Niger, we helped build capacity on physical and digital security, and human rights, making a successful application to the University of York for PWYP Board member and Niger national coordinator, Ali Idrissa, for a protective fellowship for human rights defenders. Our formal complaint to ECOWAS against the arrest of activist Sadat Illya Dan Malam helped secure his release in November. We also supported PWYP members Alfredo Okenge in Equatorial Guinea and Jean-Claude Katende in the DRC, both subjected to death threats and attacks for their work, developing successful plans to help secure their safety.

Ali Idrissa released after four months in detention for protesting against a new finance law in Niger in 2018.

Credit: ROTAB / PWYP Niger

""What we want is to continue empowering communities in how they can be part of government decision-making bodies and how they can be heard, and how there can be solutions for their problems.”

Anj Dacanay, Bantay Kita-PWYP Philippines

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**VISION 2025**

Visit to a mining site in Kyrgyzstan.

Credit: PWYP
Key achievements

- Successful access to information request to the European Commission, to inform advocacy for crucial improvements to the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives.

- Strengthening of data-use capacities across PWYP worldwide, including through training workshops and the publication of three Data Extractors case studies.

Promoting data use for evidence-based change

In May, we succeeded in a ground-breaking access to information request to the European Commission (EC), asking for the release of 66 additional responses to the Commission’s public consultation on company reporting under the European Union (EU) Accounting and Transparency Directives and other legislation. The Directives include a requirement for extractive companies listed in the EU to disclose their revenue payments to governments around the world. During 2018-19, this legislation came under review, offering an important opportunity to strengthen it. Contrary to the EC’s report on its public consultation, PWYP’s analysis of the published responses found that most private-sector stakeholders expressed positive views on the law. In January 2019, we filed our access to information request, which was initially rejected, but after a lengthy appeal process, the remaining responses were released. To our knowledge, this is an unprecedented test of the EC’s access to information process, and the first such victory for transparency. The previously unreleased responses confirmed that a majority of stakeholders see significant benefits in EU reporting requirements. In June 2019, leading extractive companies joined PWYP in calling on the EC to increase access to the information provided by companies under the Directives and to improve the clarity and consistency of reporting requirements. As the review concludes, we continue to advocate with the EU to strengthen existing legislation.

From scrutiny of commodity trading in the Republic of the Congo, to analysing media coverage of extractive tax payments in Canada and measuring the openness of Australian-listed extractive companies in Africa, PWYP published three more case studies from our Data Extractors pilot programme. Through face-to-face workshops and remote mentoring,
the two-year programme (2016-2018) developed the capacity of 23 participants from PWYP members worldwide to access, analyse and use mandatory disclosure and other data in their campaigns. The programme has published 13 case studies, highlighting key issues in extractive sector governance and underpinning future evidence-based advocacy. To reinforce our influencing power as a network, we also held well-received data training workshops at the PWYP Global Assembly, with our partners from the School of Data, and at our Eurasia and Asia Pacific regional meetings, with NRGI.

PWYP UK worked with Policy Alert, a PWYP Nigeria member, to launch the #WetInWeGain campaign (a Nigerian pidgin expression meaning “What’s in it for us?”). The campaign promotes greater disclosure of extractive transactions and seeks to empower communities in the Niger Delta with information so they can ask the right questions about extraction and demand a fair share of the benefits. The campaign is making data on the extractive industries more widely accessible and better understood, with infographics published online and via social media comparing what companies report they paid with what the government says it received.

PWYP members in Brazil and Kazakhstan also partnered with PWYP UK to promote accountability by analysing UK and EU extractive companies’ payments data. The projects ask host governments to account for reported payments and companies to clarify reporting anomalies. They also engage civil society and communities to discuss the wider costs and benefits of extraction.

On a map of the village Velikie Sorochinci of Mirgoron district of Poltava region in Ukraine, citizens are adding the problems that need to be solved first.

Credit: Ganna Kiyashchenko. PWYP Ukraine

First, we’re using data to mobilise people for change. Second, we’re raising awareness among communities to improve people’s lives, and also improving and increasing capacity by using data.

Maryati Abdullah, PWYP Indonesia

PWYP Indonesia, together with the Secretariat of Open Government Indonesia, held a public discussion on the implementation of the “One Data Policy” which encourages open government practices. Dr. Ir. Taufik Hanafi, MUP, deputy of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Development of The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and Maryati Abdullah, National Coordinator of PWYP Indonesia are pictured.

Credit: PWYP Indonesia
Part 5
Network strengthening

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Institutional growth and resilience

Key achievements

- Successful PWYP Global Assembly in Senegal, bringing together 250 members and partners to exchange ideas, discuss key issues, build relationships and adopt Vision 2025, the new PWYP global strategy for 2020-2025, with four goals: to make PWYP more Informed, Influential, Heard and Connected.

- Constructive regional meetings to identify priorities for the Vision 2025 Operational Plan.

- Development of the Vision 2025 Operational Plan for the Secretariat in 2020-2022, and communications to ensure staff and members are well equipped to implement it.

- Expansion of our movement in Eurasia with a new coalition in Kosovo.

- Development of a strategic framework on civic space, under the Operational Plan for Vision 2025, outlining measures for prevention of closing civic space, protection of CSOs and activists facing threats, and advocacy to fulfil the rights of natural resource activists.

PWYP members at the PWYP East and Southern Africa Regional meeting in Entebbe, Uganda, in August 2019.

Credit: PWYP
Mapping our way: the 2019 Global Assembly and Vision 2025

In 2019, PWYP members across the world repeatedly expressed their desire to be better connected – one of the four global goals of Vision 2025 – so that we can campaign together on common themes, share experience and learning, and support each other during crises. In January, PWYP members and partners from 50 countries came together at our 2019 Global Assembly in Dakar, Senegal, to share experiences, learn from each other and adopt the new PWYP global strategy, Vision 2025. We forged deeper relationships and developed our collective agenda for action and impact for the next five years.

From power analysis, data use and leveraging the EITI, to safeguarding the environment, promoting gender equality and protecting activists, the three-day Global Assembly explored leading issues in extractive governance. After exploring the four goals of Vision 2025 – to make our global movement better informed, more influential, widely heard and well connected – and how best to achieve them, participants formally adopted the strategy. Feedback from over 100 participants showed overall satisfaction with the Global Assembly as very high, with the most useful elements being capacity-building sessions, the opportunity to share experiences, the focus on gender and the adoption of Vision 2025.

Delegates formally endorse Vision 2025 with obvious enthusiasm and joy at the end of the Global Assembly held in Dakar, Senegal in 2019.

Credit: PWYP

Erisa Danladi, PWYP Nigeria and PWYP Africa Steering Committee
Regional consultations 2019

Between June and November 2019, we held, or participated in, highly constructive regional meetings to agree priorities for the Vision 2025 operational plan.

Europe and North America
Beirut, Lebanon
27-28 June
MENA
Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan
10-12 September

East and Southern Africa
Entebbe, Uganda
20-21 August
Anglophone West Africa
Accra, Ghana
26-28 November

Asia Pacific
Manila, The Philippines
9-10 October
Across the network, participants discussed extensively the degree to which civic space should be a priority for the PWYP movement. Based on feedback from all regions, the Secretariat is prioritising support on civic space, on the shared understanding with our members that it is a pre-requisite for us to advance our goals in the coming five years.

The meetings identified key areas of focus:

**Asia Pacific**

**Manila, the Philippines**

- **Subnational revenue sharing** — ensuring affected communities receive more financial and social benefits, and are informed so they can influence decisions that affect them.
- **Civic space and human rights** — empowering civil society to take part in national policymaking and to promote discussion of issues in regional bodies.
- **Citizen and community participation, including gender** — increasing community engagement in fighting corruption and promoting anti-corruption measures on national and regional policy agendas.
- **Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice** — promoting national legislation on revenue transparency and project-level reporting, including by multi-national companies.

**Francophone Africa**

**Abidjan, Ivory Coast**

- **Civic space and human rights** — working to protect members’ fundamental freedoms and build widespread support to mitigate the risks they face.
- **Environmental and social impact** — assessing the hidden socio-environmental costs of extraction, to inform evidence-based advocacy.
- **Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice** — addressing fiscal corruption and ensuring communities receive their fair share of tax revenues from extraction.

**MENA**

**Beirut, Lebanon**

- **Environmental and social impact** — including Free, Prior and Informed Consent from communities affected by extraction.
- **Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice** — advocating for laws that enforce sharing all contracts, including beneficial ownership data.
- **Data use** — updating existing data and obtaining more detailed data, including new information, such as environmental payment disclosures.
- **Network strengthening** — expanding and diversifying coalitions and building their capacities.

**East and Southern Africa**

**Entebbe, Uganda**

- **Environmental and social impact** — strengthening PWYP coordination and networking for stronger advocacy in regional fora.
- **Citizen and community participation, including gender** — improving use of mining revenues at different levels for better development outcomes.
- **Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice** — including mandatory disclosure, beneficial ownership and contract transparency.

**Europe and North America**

**London, United Kingdom**

- **Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice** — defending and extending transparency, including mandatory disclosure of payments to governments, beneficial ownership and contracts.
- **Data use** — addressing issues such as climate change and a just energy transition, tax and civic space, including through "data partnerships" with allies worldwide to use data in local campaigns.
- **Network strengthening** — providing support across the PWYP network, including leveraging resources in the North for capacity building.
Anglophone West Africa

Accra, Ghana

- Civic space and human rights – protecting and expanding people’s right to take part in decision making.
- Environmental and social impact – publicising the hidden environmental costs of extraction.
- Citizen and community participation, including gender – ensuring participation of women and minorities in extractive-sector decision making, as a cross-cutting issue.
- Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice – strengthening fiscal governance and anti-corruption measures, to reduce poverty and inequality.
- Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice – shining a light on extractive companies’ ownership structures to prevent tax avoidance and corruption.

Eurasia

Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan

- Environmental and social impact – developing a single methodology to calculate the financial costs and compensation needed for damage caused by extraction.
- Citizen and community participation, including gender – increasing disclosure of relevant information, improving skills and knowledge.
- Revenue transparency, beneficial ownership and tax justice – promoting transparency to improve public oversight of revenue use from extraction.
- Network strengthening – increasing PWYP coalitions in the region and reaching out to Balkan countries.

RLIE

Latin America

(remote participation by PWYP)

- Subnational revenue sharing – developing mechanisms to ensure communities affected by extraction receive fair benefits from their resources.
- Civic space and human rights – monitoring and speaking out with a united voice to defend civil society’s right and ability to contribute to extractive-sector decision making.
- Citizen and community participation, including gender – helping women speak out and be heard in extractive sector governance at all levels.

Development of our first strategic framework on civic space

During 2019, it became evident that if PWYP is to deliver Vision 2025, we need a long-term strategic response to securing civic space. At regional consultations held to inform the development of our Operational Plan, 35 out of 49 PWYP national coalitions identified civic space as a key priority. Our online survey of members’ experiences of civic space brought responses from 34 members worldwide, detailing human rights abuses and closing civic space. Respondents emphasised the need to advocate systematically against human rights abuses faced by activists and communities affected by extraction. They requested training in advocacy and protection tools, as well as alliances, solidarity and financial support in times of crisis. The PWYP Secretariat also learned more through in-depth profiling of two “high risk” countries, Niger and the Republic of the Congo.

In response, under the Operational Plan for Vision 2025, we developed a strategic framework to align the PWYP network around a proactive three-pronged approach:

- **Prevention** of human rights abuses and closing civic space around extraction, by ensuring coalitions are better informed about their rights and mechanisms for safeguarding them.
- **Protection** of CSOs and activists in our sector facing threats or abuse, using rapidly activated tools and internal guidelines for intervention and a coordinated emergency response.
- **Advocacy** to fulfil the needs and rights of people working for natural resource governance, coordinating members to reinforce our voice globally and build better international norms to protect natural resource activists.

As the only global civil society network campaigning for transparency in the extractive sector, PWYP is in a unique position to tackle these issues. Doing so will strengthen PWYP, both as a network and in terms of our impact worldwide.

“Our Space, Our Right” – delegates at the EITI Conference 2019 making their voices heard about the Board’s decision to validate Myanmar despite its civic space issues.

Credit: PWYP
Part 5

Network strengthening

Expansion and consolidation of the PWYP movement

Key achievements

- Election of a new PWYP Global Council at the Global Assembly, with Chenai Mukumba from Zambia as Chairwoman.
- Strengthening the Secretariat through learning from our 2016-2018 Business Plan evaluation, so we can best implement Vision 2025.
- Growing our Secretariat’s core team, developing new roles and hiring specialist consultants to lead on our EITI and civic space work.
- Doubling our online visitors through the launch of our new website, strengthening our information-sharing and communication roles.

A multi-skilled Global Council

The Chair of PWYP’s dynamic new Global Council is Chenai Mukumba, who brings extensive experience from her roles as Vice Chair of PWYP Zambia, Country Coordinator of the Consumer Unity and Trust Society International, and on technical committees in Zambian ministries. The Global Council was elected at the Global Assembly, where regional caucuses each chose a representative and all participants chose two candidates from organisations with global reach. During 2019, council members shaped their collective ambition for their three-year term, discussing how to lead achievement of the four goals in Vision 2025. The Global Council will support the Secretariat in coordinating members in themed advocacy initiatives, and will lead our learning, including commissioning an evaluation of the first phase (2020-2022) of the strategy and integrating lessons into our work to maximise our impact.
Learning from our Business Plan evaluation

As a movement, we continued to assess and refine the PWYP’s Secretariat role throughout 2019, so it can best support members worldwide to deliver our Vision 2025 global strategy. We gained important insight from an external evaluation of the Secretariat’s progress against PWYP’s 2016-2018 Business Plan, which found that the Secretariat made significant progress across the plan and responded effectively to crises, including in network governance and closing civic space. It successfully developed the new 2020-2025 strategy and devoted much capacity to consolidating network structures, organisational capacity, governance and impact. However, this work absorbed at least 50 per cent of the Secretariat’s resources, which was not anticipated in the Business Plan, squeezing resources available for other pillars, such as Mandatory Disclosures, EITI and Data Use. The review concluded that the plan did not reflect the pressure the Secretariat faced to meet different stakeholders’ expectations. It recommends that future plans detail who among members, governance bodies and the Secretariat is responsible for delivering which outcomes – learning reflected in the Operational Plan for Vision 2025.

Streamlining our team to deliver Vision 2025

During 2019, we reviewed our organisational structure to enable us to deliver Vision 2025, recruiting staff to several key roles. An attempt to establish a department of Advocacy and Learning showed us that our impact and campaign-focused work requires a very different skillset from our monitoring, evaluation and learning work. As a result, communications and campaigns will be more closely aligned in the new Secretariat structure, with the Member Engagement department leading on advocacy at regional level and on learning across the organisation. Throughout 2019 we prioritised human resources for EITI-related work, in particular, for support to the civil society international Board members. A specialist adviser was also recruited to lead and coordinate our work on civic space. Continuing the process of strengthening our finance systems, including sub-granting to members and reporting to our increasing number of donors, we recruited a new Finance Manager and a project officer for the Finnish government project on tax transparency in Africa. We also welcomed a new Regional Coordinator for Central Africa.

New website and inspiring communications materials

PWYP’s new website, launched in French and English in January 2019, achieved a near 100 per cent increase in traffic compared with our previous site. With an average of 4,000 users per month during 2019 – almost double the 2,100 monthly visitors to our website in 2018 – the visually engaging site uses clear, accessible language and strong imagery to provide a hub of information, tools and community for all stakeholders in extractive sector governance. Users can dig down to reach different levels of detail on all our areas of work, browse a resource centre packed with tools and research, and read news, blogs and member profiles. A dedicated section explores the Vision 2025 goals and outcomes. With the Russian version launched in October and the Spanish version due for completion in 2020, footfall to the site looks set to increase further in the coming months.

Demonstrating clear accountability for our decisions, priorities and activities, we produced and widely distributed two versions of our 2018 Annual Report: a core activity report for donors and a version for wider audiences. The report is a key transparency tool for PWYP in our relationships with donors, the international community, members, partners and allies, and the media. We also produced compelling communications materials on the strategy and recorded video interviews with 45 members at key events to hear their priority issues, ideas for solutions, PWYP’s role and what the Vision 2025 strategy means to them. By posting clips on social media, we put faces to the PWYP movement and helped members to be heard on a global platform.
The evaluation of our 2016-2018 Business Plan, showed that having focused successfully on “network health”, the Secretariat should now shift its focus to “network impact” in order to ensure that the PWYP movement is effective in driving our agenda for change. In 2020, the Secretariat will identify opportunities for regional and global advocacy, recruit a strategic communications and campaigns manager, and pilot a global campaign.

The evaluation specified that the best use of the Secretariat’s resources is to coordinate technical expertise, rather than to replicate expertise that already exists in the network.

The Secretariat should also strengthen its work in sharing stories of challenge and impact across multiple contexts, in order to support collective understanding and learning about how change happens.

The review showed that we need more clarity on the role of the Secretariat and its unique potential to add value to increase our efficiency and influence. In response, the Secretariat’s Operational Plan for 2020-2022 outlines its specific contributions to implementing Vision 2025.

From our experiences and scoping, we realised that in order to deliver Vision 2025, we need to consolidate our approach to safeguarding members’ human rights and civic space. As a result, the PWYP Secretariat has developed a three-pronged strategic framework on civic space, based around prevention, protection and advocacy.

Reflection on our efforts to support mandatory payment disclosure in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) markets revealed that domestic demand was not sufficiently advanced for the Secretariat’s resources to catalyse progress.

2019 showed that we need to build into our programmes additional resources for project management and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL). Many PWYP members are grass-roots NGOs with close connections to communities affected by extractives. They need extra support in project-management skills, including MEL, baseline data collection and analysis, and stakeholder mapping for advocacy. In 2020, the Secretariat will recruit a dedicated MEL expert.

We need to be adaptable in our advocacy and ready to take up unexpected opportunities, such as the chance to influence the EITI Standard. The working group established in 2018 on gender justice and extractives enabled us to coordinate quickly with members to align our messaging. We also need to articulate clearer approaches to our advocacy work, ensure that it reflects members’ voices and strengthen our capacity to implement our goals.

A review of roles in the Secretariat showed that our impact and campaign-focused work requires a very different skillset from our monitoring, evaluation and learning work. As a result, we are aligning communications and campaigns more closely, with the Member Engagement department leading on advocacy at regional level and learning across the organisation.

Regional consultations and the Business Plan review showed we need to strengthen coordination across the regions around common challenges and opportunities. In 2019, members expressed interest in hearing and learning more from other regions on specific issues, such as gender work and the social-environmental impact of extraction. This feedback will inform mechanisms the Secretariat develops to support member engagement at regional level, including thematic working groups.
Overview

PWYP’s total income in 2019 was £2,622,181, which was all in the form of grants except for £656 of bank deposit interest. Of this income, £1,634,248 (62 per cent) was unrestricted, while the remaining £987,933 was restricted.

In addition to this income, we had an opening balance of £994,865 from grants received in previous years: £724,865 to be used for activities in 2019 and £270,000 of reserves. Of this balance, £682,091 was unrestricted and £312,774 was restricted. This brought the total funds available to be used in 2019 to £3,617,046.

The unrestricted income included grants from the Open Society Foundations of £697,026, from Luminate of £291,210, Danida of £205,677, The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation of £339,679 and the Sigrid Rausing Trust of £100,000 to cover core running costs.

All the restricted income was received for specific projects.

Our expenditure for the year totalled £2,745,136, of which £1,644,089 was unrestricted funds and £1,101,053 was restricted (project) funds.

Total funds carried forward at the end of the year were £871,910. Of this, £639,081 are unrestricted, available for use in pursuit of PWYP’s charitable objectives. The remaining amount of £232,829 has donor restrictions and will be used for specific projects and activities agreed with those donors.

Going concern

With unrestricted funds at 31 December 2019 of £639,081, and net current assets of £856,910, the Trustees consider that PWYP has sufficient resources and liquidity to continue for the foreseeable future and maintain a sufficient flow of funds to be spent fulfilling our charitable objectives.

Reserves policy

The Board of Trustees has adopted an operating reserve policy in order to ensure the stability of the mission, programmes, employment and ongoing operations of PWYP.

The operating reserve is intended to provide an internal source of funds for situations such as a sudden increase in expenses, one-time unbudgeted expenses, an unanticipated reduction in funding, or uninsured losses. The reserve may also be used for one-off, non-recurring expenses that will build long-term capacity. It is not intended to replace a permanent loss of funds or eliminate an ongoing budget gap. The intention of the Trustees is that the operating reserve, if used, should be replenished within 12 months.

The policy requires a target minimum of three months’ average operating costs to be held as an operating reserve, and that this reserve be held in cash or cash-equivalent funds.

As at 31 December 2019, after transfers, the reserve was £330,000. In 2019, it was expected that operating costs for three months’ average operating costs to be held as an operating reserve, and that this reserve be held in cash or cash-equivalent funds.

As at 31 December 2019, after transfers, the reserve was £330,000. In 2019, it was expected to increase to £330,000. The Board agreed a budget to ensure that reserves increase each year, with the intention of building reserves as the Charity grows.
As we start to implement the Operational Plan for Vision 2025, the Secretariat’s focus will be on enabling PWYP to be more influential and better connected, through six key priorities:

1. **Connected advocacy**
   - The Secretariat will provide platforms for PWYP members to share knowledge and learning from their advocacy on regional thematic priorities. We will build members’ capacity to create case studies or impact stories showing how their advocacy has led to reform.

2. **Coordinated advocacy**
   - The Secretariat will support advocacy across borders on thematic areas identified by members as regional or global priorities. During 2020, we will test our global strategic framework on protecting civic space, and will work to ensure that EITI validations reflect concerns about civic space and gender.

3. **Campaigning**
   - Building on the success of PWYP’s 15-year campaign for disclosure of companies’ payments to governments, the Secretariat will work with PWYP members to push during 2020 for implementation of the requirement in the 2019 EITI Standard for extractive contracts to be published.

4. **Effective coalitions**
   - The Secretariat will work with national coalitions to increase their inclusiveness of marginalised groups, the diversity of their member organisations, their technical and strategic skills, and their resilience to threats against civic space.

5. **Effective network**
   - The Secretariat will support network leaders – in particular, the Global Council and the Africa Steering Committee (ASC), and civil society EITI board members – to amplify PWYP members’ collective voice and project a strong, coherent PWYP.

6. **Effective partnerships**
   - During 2020, the Secretariat will work to strengthen PWYP’s strategic relationships with existing partners, and actively reach out to new allies, particularly those working on women’s rights, tax justice, environmental justice and human rights.
Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic is impacting the world’s social, economic and political fabric. It presents the PWYP Secretariat and our members with a number of short-term challenges, risks and – potentially – opportunities, and is also likely to have long-term implications for our strategy, funding and ways of working.

Early in the pandemic, Secretariat staff contacted PWYP members to understand its immediate impact, what opportunities it presents and what support members need. At the time of writing, the Secretariat is taking the following steps:

- Establishing a working group to help staff adapt and access relevant resources, and to develop and share strategies for managing the impact of the crisis on a range of issues, from mental health to home working.
- Undertaking a crisis-management review of our strategy, operations, financial management, programme delivery, communications and fundraising.
- Sharing resources on civic space via PWYP’s email lists.
- Holding virtual conversations with members across the movement about the impact of the crisis in order to identify the best type of support, which the Secretariat can provide.
- Creating a page on our website with resources and position statements of PWYP members in relation to the crisis.
- Reviewing the 2020 work plan and budget with all staff.
- Maintaining close contact with donors to discuss required changes to projects and confirm our long-term funding in light of Covid-19.
- Holding monthly meetings with the PWYP Global Council to agree strategic priorities for the coming months.
- Suspending all Secretariat travel until September 2020 at the earliest.

We will continue to review the implications of the pandemic for our work and that of our members, and to adapt so we can maximise PWYP’s effectiveness during and beyond the crisis.

Our programmes continue to take place within challenging external political, financial and economic trends. We see a decline in the respect for human rights across our global network, with civic space and fundamental freedoms being threatened on a daily basis.

The risks for those working on the ground are significant. Most recently in 2020 the worldwide pandemic of C-19 has dramatically changed the way all stakeholders can work. We have had to find different ways to work, including greater reliance on digital methods of communication which poses its own risks.

It is against this backdrop that the Board of Trustees takes an active role in the management of risks faced by PWYP as we seek to deliver on our mission and vision in the complicated and volatile environment in which we work.

Our risk register is developed by PWYP staff and the Board of Trustees, and is reviewed and re-assessed at each meeting of the Trustees.

We pay attention to risks in the following categories:

- Governance
- Operational
- Financial
- External/environmental
- Compliance.

Throughout 2019, the Trustees monitored the key risks that, without effective mitigation and control, were likely to have had a significant impact on our work, our reputation or our ability to achieve our objectives. The nature of our work means that despite our efforts to mitigate against them, some risks inevitably remain high. As such, we see the same types of risks showing as significant each year.

In early 2020 the Board of trustees held a meeting to discuss primarily the impact and risks associated with Covid-19. The risks register was updated to include specific Covid-19 related risks and mitigating actions being taken by the Secretariat.

The Trustees agreed that the predominant risks are:

Staff safety

This risk was also noted in every annual report and continues to remain high. Our staff sometimes have to travel to conflict regions or countries with a hostile attitude to PWYP’s work.

In response, we have developed policies on staff travel, including the need to follow the advice provided by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. We continue to work with our insurers to make sure that our insurance policies are fit for purpose and can meet our needs.

We are aware that the staff safety situation continues to evolve and presents an ongoing risk. We liaise with our networks regularly so we understand the situation on the ground, and we impress on staff that their safety is of utmost importance. If we deem the risk to staff too great, we will pull out of trips. We recognise that the increasing threats to PWYP members over the year may correlate to increased risk for our staff.

At the time of writing, PWYP has ceased all travel and all staff are working from their home...
as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. These travel restrictions will remain in place for all work travel until we deem it safe for staff and other stakeholders to travel on PWYP business.

We also recognise the psychosocial impact that the pandemic has on the small team of staff at the Secretariat. We have in place measures to support the team through this process, including to ensure that they have access to our Employee Assistance Plan which includes provision for mental health support, additional leave allowances, coaching support to allow the SMT and managers to adapt and lead in this difficult time as well as regular meetings with all staff.

**Fraud or error**

The Board of Trustees has reviewed and authorised comprehensive financial policies and procedures in order to mitigate against fraud or error.

While these risks can never be eliminated, the Trustees are confident that our systems are robust and that they minimise the potential for fraud or error. We have a highly skilled senior management team to manage PWYP on a day-to-day basis. As an organisation operating across multiple countries, we recognise the need to exercise comprehensive due diligence to ensure that the risk of fraud or error is minimised. With these controls in place, we believe the internal risk of fraud and error is reduced.

PWYP provides subgrants to PWYP members where funds are available. Grant funds are usually structured in instalments, and grantees must report on the use of these funds appropriately before further funds are released.

In this way, the financial impact of a potential fraud or error is greatly reduced. PWYP’s joint fundraising and re-granting policy outlines the due diligence required for sub-granting. Due diligence is undertaken by both the programmatic and the Finance and Operations teams.

PWYP will also undertake a full review of its due diligence processes in 2020 as we develop our end-to-end subgrants management system.

We recognize that the risk of digital security and associated risks is an increasing threat. We have engaged support from a specialised consultancy to look at our risks with a view to implementing a plan to strengthen our systems which is being rolled out in 2020.

**Increased joint fundraising and grant-making**

The increase in our joint fundraising and grant-making is in part linked to the above risks. We have seen an increase in re-granting during the life of PWYP, and while we are keen that members are supported, the Secretariat was not established as a grant-making body. There are therefore inherent risks in this increase.

As noted above, we have started to build the Secretariat’s capacity to manage subgrants (this includes managing the risk of fraud). We ensure that PWYP systems meet all legal requirements, including anti-terrorism, anti-money laundering and donor laws, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The ease with which we can raise funds varies according to region, with some countries notoriously hard to raise funds for. There is a need to ensure that all these factors are taken into account when allocating resources to each region.

Alongside the review of the due diligence review processes, PWYP will also undertake a full review of its joint fundraising and re-granting policy in 2020.

**Changes in government policies at local, national and international levels**

We recognise that changes in policy may adversely affect PWYP’s funding sources, our ability to continue our core work.

We manage these risks by monitoring proposed legal and regulatory changes, and nominating key Board and Senior Management Team members to assess their potential impact on PWYP’s work.

Fraud or error

The Board of Trustees has reviewed and authorised comprehensive financial policies and procedures in order to mitigate against fraud or error.

While these risks can never be eliminated, the Trustees are confident that our systems are robust and that they minimise the potential for fraud or error. We have a highly skilled senior management team to manage PWYP on a day-to-day basis. As an organisation operating across multiple countries, we recognise the need to exercise comprehensive due diligence to ensure that the risk of fraud or error is minimised. With these controls in place, we believe the internal risk of fraud and error is reduced.

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Part 10

Governance and management

Publish What You Pay (PWYP) is a charity registered in England and Wales (charity number 1170959) and a company registered in England and limited by guarantee (registration number 9533183). Our objects and powers are set out in our Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Governance structure

PWYP is a global coalition of national coalitions and member organisations, supported by a small Secretariat. This report refers to the governance of the PWYP International Secretariat and the global coalition. National coalitions have their own governance structures and are autonomous, but are required to adhere to the PWYP Operating Principles, a set of 10 principles which encapsulate the highest values and standards of transparency and good governance.

Board of Trustees

The PWYP Board is comprised of up to nine Trustees, including both PWYP members and individuals who are not members of PWYP but who bring specific skills and experience. In close coordination with the PWYP Global Council, the Board is able to appoint co-opted Trustees on the basis of the skills that they bring. The Trustees take primary responsibility for ensuring that the objectives and interests of PWYP, as a registered charity, are protected and advanced. Trustees govern PWYP in the interests of the members globally and collectively, and will normally accept recommendations on strategy and policy from the Global Council, unless there are good reasons of legal or financial prudence for not doing so. The Trustees appoint and ensure the effectiveness of the Executive Director.

Details of the PWYP Trustees can be found on the PWYP website, and their responsibilities are set out in the Terms of Reference and Role Descriptions in the Governance Manual.

The Board meets for one to two days, a minimum of three times a year.

All Trustees give their time freely and receive no remuneration for their service. New Trustees are inducted to the Board by the Executive Director, Director of Finance and Operations, Director of Member Engagement and the Chair of the Board, using an induction pack prepared by PWYP. In addition, Trustees are supported in their role by training sessions at each Board meeting. The Board also maintains a skills matrix which it reviews regularly to ensure that it has the necessary skills and experience to govern PWYP effectively (see Board webpage for more information).

Global Council

The Global Council is accountable to the Global Assembly of members for its work. Its responsibilities are set out in the Terms of Reference and Role Descriptions in PWYP’s Governance Manual.

Visit the Global Council webpage to see its representatives, its full Terms of Reference and the minutes of its predecessor body, the Global Steering Committee.

The Global Assembly

This is a three-yearly meeting of PWYP member organisations to discuss progress and achievements, and to engage in strategy and policy review. PWYP held its most recent Global Assembly in Dakar, Senegal, in January 2019.

Africa Steering Committee

The Africa Steering Committee is composed of representatives from African sub-regions: Eastern and Southern Africa; Central Africa; Anglophone West Africa, and Francophone West Africa. Members’ terms are of three years. The committee’s role is to provide strategic guidance to PWYP members in Africa and to ensure that national coalitions and members comply with PWYP principles and standards.

The Secretariat

A small decentralised Secretariat is based partly in London, with half the team operating from different regions. Its role is to support national coalitions in their strategy, governance, operations, campaigns, fundraising, communications, and member engagement.

PWYP Secretariat organisational chart
management, communication and delivery of work plans. It is facilitative and enabling, and does not have a supervisory role over the national coalitions. The Secretariat also has responsibility for coordinating PWYP’s work at international and regional levels, as well as joint fundraising and coordinating the implementation of funded projects.

With the launch of the new strategy in 2019, the Secretariat undertook a review of its staff structure to ensure that it could deliver on the strategy. A number of new posts were created as a result of that review and the new structure will be implemented over the course of 2020-2021 (funding dependent).

Decision-making processes and delegation of authority

At the triannual Trustees’ meetings, the Trustees agree the broad strategy and areas of activity for PWYP, including consideration of financial management, reserves and risk management policies, and performance. Day-to-day administration, financial planning and reporting is delegated to the Executive Director.

Management structure

The Executive Director of the Secretariat oversees the work and performance of a decentralised team. She reports to the Chair of the Board.

Methods for the recruitment and appointment of Trustees

PWYP follows closely the guidelines of the Charity Commission and its Articles of Association regarding the appointment of new Trustees. Our Governance Manual provides for a minimum of three and a maximum of nine Trustees. Of these, three are elected by the Global Council from a list of nominations made by PWYP members. This includes one member selected from and by the Global Council, sitting on both bodies. Up to six additional Board members are selected from external stakeholders, to ensure that all required governance skills are present on the Board. The Board maintains a skills matrix of its Trustees, and new Trustees are chosen in consultation with the full Board to ensure that collectively, members have the necessary skills and experience to operate effectively.

Board members will serve for a term of three years. At the end of this period, they may be re-nominated for up to two further three-year terms, so the maximum period for which a Board member may serve is nine years. After this, there must be a break of at least one year before a former Board member may be eligible for nomination or selection again.

Policies and procedures for the induction and training of new Trustees

All PWYP Trustees follow the guidelines set out by the Charity Commission, in particular the Commission’s guidance on “The Essential Trustee: What You Need to Know” and “Charities and Public Benefit”. We ensure that new Trustees build an understanding of PWYP and establish relationships with the management team and main strategic partners. The trustees are also given periodic briefings by PWYP’s UK lawyers on governance issues and Charity Commission guidance. They are supported in their role with training sessions provided at each Board meeting.

Public benefit

PWYP exists to help people and communities living in resource-rich countries where the wealth generated from gas, oil and mineral resources does not automatically translate into adequate standards of living or access to basic services. We therefore consider our “public” to be citizens in resource-rich countries who are currently not benefiting from the resources that exist in their countries. PWYP focuses on supporting and representing the interests of some of the most marginalised populations, who are often disproportionately affected by extractive projects and are politically disenfranchised – such as indigenous peoples in remote locations and women. We aim to support the long-term sustainable development of these communities. There is no restriction on the benefits to any specific section of the public.

The Trustees confirm that they have given due regard to the Charity Commission’s public benefit guidelines PB1, PB2 and PB3. The activities undertaken by PWYP. We consider that PWYP’s work is demonstrably for the public benefit, in that PWYP’s main activities focus on:

Promotion of ethical standards of conduct and compliance with the law: By promoting transparency and accountability in all aspects of the management of the natural resource sector – including investment decisions and the use of revenues generated – PWYP brings about positive change that will improve the lives of all citizens, particularly communities living close to extractive sites, who often only experience the negative impact of natural resource extraction.

Prevention or relief of poverty and the improvement of the conditions of life in socially and economically disadvantaged communities affected by the extraction and supply of natural resources: By promoting government revenue-sharing schemes, PWYP encourages the allocation of funds derived from the extraction of natural resources to affected communities, as well as the redistribution of revenues to benefit citizens in other (non-extractive) regions throughout a country. At local level, this can translate into payment of annual dividends to communities affected by extractive operations. At national level, special development funds endowed with extractive revenues can contribute to the budgets of local authorities, helping to redistribute revenues and eradicate poverty.

Advancement of education and research into the extraction supply and value chain for natural resources, and publication and promotion of the useful results of such investigations and research to the public: Access to reader-friendly information related to the extractive sector and relevant training, will benefit all citizens of resource-rich countries, by enabling them to hold governments and companies to account for the revenues generated by the exploitation of natural resources.
Part 11
Statement of Trustees’ responsibilities

The Trustees (who are also directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees’ Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company, and of the income and expenditure of the charitable company for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Insofar as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company’s auditor is unaware, and each Trustee has taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

The Trustees’ Annual Report and Strategic Report were approved by the Board of Trustees on 29 July 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Susan Hazledine
Trustee, Publish What You Pay

Date: 29 July 2020

Legal and administrative information

Registration number 9533183

Trustees
Carlo Merla
Chair
Alan Detheridge
Treasurer
Ali Idrissa
Julie McCarthy
Susan Hazledine
Athayde Jose Ada Motta Filho
(appointed 30 April 2019)
Victoria Ibezim-Ohaeri
(appointed 28 February 2020)

Company Secretary
Caroline Macleod

Management
Eliza Peter
Executive Director
Caroline Macleod
Director of Finance and Operations
Stephanie Rochford
Director of Member Engagement

Registered Office
Until June 2019:
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Tel: +44 20 3096 7716
Email: info@pwyp.org

As of July 2019:
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London SE1 1JA
Tel: +44 20 3817 7639
Email: info@pwyp.org

Independent Auditors
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Beaver House
23-38 Hythe Bridge Street
Oxford OX1 2EP

Solicitors
Bates Wells Braithwaite
10 Queen Street Place
London EC4R 1BE

Bankers
Barclays Bank PLC,
Corporate Banking Oxford & Swindon
Wytham Court, 11 West Way, Oxford OX2 0JB

Ebury Partners UK Limited
3rd floor, 100 Victoria Street
London SW1E 5JL
Independent auditor’s report to the members of
Publish What You Pay

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Publish What You Pay (the “Charity”) for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

I give a true and fair view of the state of the Charity’s affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended

I have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

I have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section of our report covering the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements. We are independent of the Charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

I the Trustees’ use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate, or

I the Trustees have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Charity’s ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least 12 months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information
The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed
by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

I the information given in the Trustees’ report (incorporating the strategic report and the directors’ report) for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and

I the Trustees’ report (incorporating the strategic report and the directors’ report) has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required
to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Trustees’ report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

I sufficient accounting records have not been kept

I the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns

I certain disclosures of Trustees’ remuneration specified by law are not made, or

I we have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Responsibilities of the Trustees
As explained more fully in the Trustees’ responsibilities statement [set out on page 54], the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the Charity’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the Charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.
## Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

## Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Charity’s members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Charity’s members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity’s members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Colin Mills
Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Critchleys Audit LLP (Statutory Auditor), Oxford

Date: 29 July 2020

### Statement of financial activities
(including income and expenditure account) for the year ended 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Unrestricted funds £</th>
<th>Restricted funds £</th>
<th>2019 Total funds £</th>
<th>2018 Total funds £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,633,592</td>
<td>987,933</td>
<td>2,621,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>656</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,634,248</strong></td>
<td><strong>987,933</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,622,181</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising funds</td>
<td>70,001</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>70,001</td>
<td>46,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure on:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charitable activities:</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member engagement</td>
<td>1,326,655</td>
<td>1,021,829</td>
<td>2,348,484</td>
<td>1,522,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and learning</td>
<td>247,433</td>
<td>79,218</td>
<td>326,651</td>
<td>367,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,644,089</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,101,047</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,745,136</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>11,12</td>
<td>(33,169)</td>
<td>33,169</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net movement in funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(43,010)</td>
<td>(79,945)</td>
<td>(122,955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2019</strong></td>
<td>682,091</td>
<td>312,774</td>
<td>994,865</td>
<td>605,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2019</strong></td>
<td>11,12</td>
<td><strong>639,081</strong></td>
<td><strong>232,829</strong></td>
<td><strong>871,910</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colin Mills
Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of Critchleys Audit LLP (Statutory Auditor), Oxford

Date: 29 July 2020
### Statement of financial activities (comparatives)

**for the year ended 31 December 2019**

(including income and expenditure account)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income and endowments from:</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2018 unrestricted funds £</th>
<th>2018 restricted funds £</th>
<th>2018 total funds £</th>
<th>2017 total funds £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,468,599</td>
<td>856,473</td>
<td>2,325,072</td>
<td>2,053,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank interest</td>
<td></td>
<td>385</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,468,984</strong></td>
<td><strong>856,473</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,325,457</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,053,441</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raising funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,318</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>46,674</td>
<td>35,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable activities:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member engagement</td>
<td></td>
<td>851,755</td>
<td>670,519</td>
<td>1,522,274</td>
<td>1,666,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and learning</td>
<td></td>
<td>319,044</td>
<td>48,087</td>
<td>367,131</td>
<td>316,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,217,117</strong></td>
<td><strong>718,962</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,936,079</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,018,601</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net (expenditure)/income</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td>11,12</td>
<td>1,489</td>
<td>(1,489)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net movement in funds</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>253,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>136,022</strong></td>
<td><strong>389,378</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,840</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total funds brought forward at 1 January 2018 |      | **428,735**             | **176,752**             | **605,487**       | **570,647**       |

| Total funds carried forward at 31 December 2018 |      | **682,091**             | **312,774**             | **994,865**       | **605,487**       |

### Balance sheet

**as at 31 December 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed assets:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>7,483</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current assets:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18,830</td>
<td>192,879</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank and in hand</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,251,811</td>
<td>1,603,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,270,641</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,796,427</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current liabilities:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(413,731)</td>
<td>(809,045)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>856,910</strong></td>
<td><strong>987,382</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets less current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>871,910</strong></td>
<td><strong>994,865</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>639,081</td>
<td>682,091</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>232,829</td>
<td>312,774</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>871,910</strong></td>
<td><strong>994,865</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved and authorised for issue by Directors on 29 July 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

---

**Susan Hazledine**

Director/Trustee

Date: **29 July 2020**
### 1. Company information

Publish What You Pay is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in the United Kingdom. Its registered office address is The Office Group 201 Borough High Street London SE1 1JA

The charity is limited by guarantee and does not have a share capital. Each member gives a guarantee to contribute a sum, not exceeding £1, to the charity should it be wound up.

### 2. Accounting policies

**a) Basis of accounting**

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice ‘Accounting and Reporting by Charities’ (Charities SORP (FRS102), FRS102 and the Companies Act 2006). Publish What You Pay is a public benefit entity.

The Trustees have considered the impact of Covid-19 and there are no material uncertainties about the charity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

**b) Income**

All income is included in the Statement of Financial Activities when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy. If income is received in advance where the donor has specified this must be spent in a future year this is carried forward as deferred income.

Restricted income not expended in the year is carried forward within restricted fund balances (see note 12).

**c) Expenditure**

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and gross of any related income. They are classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings, they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of the resources.

Costs of raising funds comprise the costs associated with income generation via fundraising.

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises direct charitable expenditure and support costs. Where costs cannot be directly attributed, they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Grants which the trustees have committed themselves to making are charged in the Statement of Financial Activities in the year in which the commitment is made.

**d) Depreciation**

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated to write off their cost or valuation less any residual value over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Fixtures and fittings – 33.33% straight line
- Computer equipment – 33.33% straight line
2. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Leases and hire purchase contracts
Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income as incurred.

f) Funds accounting
Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity. Designated funds are unrestricted funds which the Trustees have set aside for specific purposes. Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the charity for particular purposes.

g) Foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the Statement of Financial Activities.

h) Pensions
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities in the period in which they become payable.

3. Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community of Democracies</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>49,986</td>
<td>46,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danida</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>205,677</td>
<td>116,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>442,948</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>154,262</td>
<td>167,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation – Institute of International-Franco Regional Meeting</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>36,416</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation (Lagos meeting)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminate</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>291,210</td>
<td>284,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminate - Mandatory Disclosure</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>145,605</td>
<td>281,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminate - 2019 Global Assembly</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Global Initiative</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>38,331</td>
<td>7,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Global Initiative – Mandatory Disclosures</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>80,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundations</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>697,026</td>
<td>632,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundations – Civic Space</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>65,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundations – ROTAB</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>28,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, grant via Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>14,385</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam (2017 Africa Conference)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam Niger (2017 Africa Conference)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigrid Rausing Trust</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation</td>
<td>Unrestricted funds</td>
<td>339,679</td>
<td>360,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Capacity Building Grant)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>9,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Gender Project)</td>
<td>Restricted funds</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>131,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,621,525</td>
<td>2,325,072</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4. Net income/(expenditure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2019 £</th>
<th>2018 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is stated after charging:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor’s remuneration (audit)</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor’s remuneration – tax services</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)</td>
<td>9,219</td>
<td>10,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Costs of charitable activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Member engagement £</th>
<th>Global initiatives and impact £</th>
<th>Total 2019 £</th>
<th>Total 2018 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants payable</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>557,233</td>
<td>32,685</td>
<td>589,918</td>
<td>513,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs directly allocated to activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme costs</td>
<td>519,999</td>
<td>56,004</td>
<td>576,003</td>
<td>326,779</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>224,377</td>
<td>100,322</td>
<td>324,699</td>
<td>439,010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>208,279</td>
<td>14,149</td>
<td>222,428</td>
<td>68,575</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>2,960</td>
<td>10,760</td>
<td>13,720</td>
<td>4,178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total costs directly allocated to activities</td>
<td>955,615</td>
<td>181,235</td>
<td>1,136,850</td>
<td>838,542</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs allocated to activities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>508,762</td>
<td>68,642</td>
<td>577,404</td>
<td>332,466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>4,658</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office costs</td>
<td>304,068</td>
<td>40,577</td>
<td>344,645</td>
<td>191,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (gain)/loss</td>
<td>(2,978)</td>
<td>(415)</td>
<td>(3,393)</td>
<td>(31,738)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance costs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global meetings and other governance costs</td>
<td>18,643</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>21,158</td>
<td>32,883</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit</td>
<td>7,137</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>7,499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total support and governance costs</td>
<td>835,636</td>
<td>112,731</td>
<td>948,367</td>
<td>537,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of charitable activities</td>
<td>2,348,484</td>
<td>326,651</td>
<td>2,675,135</td>
<td>1,889,405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Grants payable

Grants were paid during the year to the following institutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Association Africaine de Défense des Droits l’Homme (PWYP DRC)</td>
<td>8,653</td>
<td>18,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association pour l’autopromotion des communautés de base (PWYP Togo)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caritas Zambia (PWYP Zambia)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensus Building Institute</td>
<td>32,685</td>
<td>15,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Justice Network (PWYP South Africa)</td>
<td>107,942</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environics Trust (PWYP India)</td>
<td>12,016</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund for Constitutional Government (PWYP US)</td>
<td>44,200</td>
<td>98,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assembly of PWYP Gabon (PWYP Gabon)</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakirisilimali (“PETT” project)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>113,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact (PWYP Canada)</td>
<td>37,603</td>
<td>65,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUWUKA JDA - Juventude Desenvolvimento e Advocacia (“PETT” project)</td>
<td>130,822</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Coalition Nationale Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez Guinee</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines alerte (PCQVP Burkina Faso)</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONG Lumiere (PWYP Senegal)</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Forum Mongolia</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners of Khuvsgul Lake movement (PWYP Mongolia)</td>
<td>5,327</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam America (PWYP US)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>21,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam France (PWYP France)</td>
<td>11,130</td>
<td>20,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro-biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (“PETT” project)</td>
<td>127,626</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez – Guinee (PWYP Guinea)</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l’Homme (CSDH) (PWYP Senegal)</td>
<td>11,617</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTAB (PWYP Niger)</td>
<td>16,488</td>
<td>30,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWYP Transparency Initiative Nigeria</td>
<td>17,381</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ONE Campaign (PWYP UK)</td>
<td>20,158</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniting Churches Australia (PWYP Australia)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>69,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangonet</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(654)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Dynamics of Young People</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>589,918</td>
<td>513,845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Staff costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 No.</th>
<th>2018 No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>519,073</td>
<td>492,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosted staff costs</td>
<td>297,206</td>
<td>211,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security costs</td>
<td>57,674</td>
<td>50,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>54,255</td>
<td>54,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>928,208</td>
<td>808,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year ended 31 December 2019 the charity employed 8 full-time members (2018: nine).

The Senior Management team comprise the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling, running and operating the charity on a day to day basis.

Key management personnel remuneration in the period was £334,179 (2018: £371,819).

The number of employees whose employee benefits (excluding employer’s pension costs and employer’s NI) fell within the following bands was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>2019 No.</th>
<th>2018 No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£60,001 - £70,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£70,001 - £80,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£80,001 - £90,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£90,001 - £100,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Tangible fixed assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Computer equipment £</th>
<th>Fixtures &amp; fittings £</th>
<th>Total £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2019</td>
<td>27,446</td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>36,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>19,644</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(6,215)</td>
<td>(6,215)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2019</td>
<td>47,090</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>49,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2019</td>
<td>24,015</td>
<td>4,623</td>
<td>28,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charge for year</td>
<td>8,399</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>9,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminated on disposal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(3,307)</td>
<td>(3,307)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2019</td>
<td>32,414</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>34,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net book value:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2019</td>
<td>14,676</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2019</td>
<td>3,431</td>
<td>4,052</td>
<td>7,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 £</th>
<th>2018 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other debtors</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>12,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments and accrued income</td>
<td>10,830</td>
<td>179,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>192,879</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 £</th>
<th>2018 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td>35,441</td>
<td>31,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td>353,143</td>
<td>31,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>697,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditors</td>
<td>25,147</td>
<td>48,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>413,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>809,045</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred income represents grants and donations received for specific future programmes. Deferred income movements can be summarised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 £</th>
<th>2018 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>697,026</td>
<td>129,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognised as income in the year</td>
<td>(697,026)</td>
<td>(129,049)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred in the year</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>697,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>697,026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 11. Unrestricted funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Operational reserve £</th>
<th>Global Assembly £</th>
<th>General funds £</th>
<th>Total £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2019</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>111,227</td>
<td>300,864</td>
<td>682,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers - Global Assembly utilised</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(111,227)</td>
<td>111,227</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers - restricted funds</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(33,169)</td>
<td>(33,169)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers - increase operational reserve</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(60,000)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income/(expenditure) for period retained</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(9,841)</td>
<td>(9,841)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2019</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>309,081</td>
<td>639,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The purpose of the PWYP Operational Reserve is to ensure the stability of the mission, programmes, employment and ongoing operations of the organisation. The Operational Reserve is intended to provide an internal source of funds for situations such as a sudden increase in expenses, one-time unbudgeted expenses, unanticipated loss in funding, or uninsured losses. The reserve may also be used for one-time, non-recurring expenses that will build long-term capacity, such as staff development, research and development, or investment in infrastructure.

## 12. Restricted funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019 Narrative</th>
<th>Opening funds</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Transfers</th>
<th>Closing funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid 2018</td>
<td>4,401</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4,401</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordaid 2019</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>49,986</td>
<td>42,634</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>7,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>442,948</td>
<td>476,117</td>
<td>33,169</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation</td>
<td>144,990</td>
<td>154,262</td>
<td>160,992</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>138,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Foundation - Institute of International Franco Regional meeting</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>36,416</td>
<td>36,416</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminate - Mandatory Disclosures</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>145,605</td>
<td>123,486</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>35,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminate (2019 Global Assembly)</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>17,852</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Governance Institute (Mandatory Disclosures)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>38,331</td>
<td>18,223</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundations - EU</td>
<td>17,821</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>17,822</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundations - Transition</td>
<td>3,794</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3,794</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14,385</td>
<td>14,385</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) (2019 Global Assembly)</td>
<td>22,067</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>22,067</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Gender Project)</td>
<td>32,065</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>96,120</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>31,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>312,774</td>
<td>987,933</td>
<td>1,101,047</td>
<td>33,169</td>
<td>232,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 12. Restricted funds (continued)

#### Cordaid 2018 and 2019
This Grant to support project that focuses on strengthening the influencing skills of the PWYP Africa Steering Committee (ASC) members to use the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) as a strategic advocacy focus. Including developing civil society leadership on the Pan African mineral governance advocacy agenda through the prism of the Africa Mining Vision, as well as to support country level work of civil society in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in South Sudan.

#### Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland
Grant to support capacity building, peer-learning, knowledge-sharing and advocacy by civil society organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa to monitor the tax payments made by extractive companies to governments with a view to ensuring that they contribute to equitable and sustainable development ("PETT" project).

#### Ford Foundation
Grant to support to foster civil society leadership, learning, and networking in order to enhance gender responsiveness, equitable benefit sharing, and defence of civic space in the extractives sector in Africa.

#### Ford Foundation (Regional meeting)
Grant to support PWYP 2019 Global Assembly.

#### Luminate
Grants to help facilitate the Mandatory Disclosures Campaign in Canada, the UK, Australia, the Netherlands and France. It is also to promote organisational development, strengthening PWYP to implement vision 20/20, and advocacy for policies to implement existing laws by facilitating open data. This donor also provided assistance towards the cost of the 2019 Global Assembly.

#### Natural Resource and Governance Institute
Grant provided to support PWYP work towards a global mandatory disclosure reporting standard in the extractive sector, in line with PWYP’s new strategy.

#### Open Society Foundations
Grant to facilitate costs incurred by PWYP in our move from being hosted by Open Society Foundations to becoming an independent entity. The remaining balance represents the purchase of fixed assets which will be written off over the life of the assets.

#### Open Society Foundations – EU
Grant to support Mandatory Disclosures work in the EU.

#### Open Society Foundations - Civic space
Grant to equip PWYP members with resources and tools to mitigate and respond to issues related to closing civic space.

#### The Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
Grant to enhance PWYP Southern Africa members’ knowledge and understanding of the PWYP global strategy for 2020-2025, to advocate for transparency and accountability in the use of revenues from mining projects in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi, and to strengthen governance, coordination and knowledge management abilities of PWYP Madagascar and Mozambique.

#### The Open Society Initiative for West Africa
Grant to support the PWYP 2019 Global Assembly.

#### The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Grant to promote a gender-responsive Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

#### The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Capacity Building Grant)
Grant provided to support PWYP work towards a global mandatory disclosure reporting standard in the extractive sector, in line with PWYP’s new strategy.

#### The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Gender Project)
Grant to promote a gender-responsive Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
13. Analysis of net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td>232,823</td>
<td>624,081</td>
<td>856,904</td>
<td>312,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>232,823</td>
<td>639,081</td>
<td>871,910</td>
<td>312,774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Related party transactions

The name of the transacting related party is Miles Litvinoff.

The related party is a member of the Global Council at Publish What You Pay.

Miles Litvinoff is a NGO Consultant and Writer/Editor and he was reimbursed for travel and subsistence expenses.

The expenses related to the PWYP Global Assembly and the Global Council Board meeting.

The total reimbursed to the related party during the period ending 31 December 2019 was £1,120, (2018 £1,136).

There are no outstanding balances or provisions for doubtful debts with the related parties for the period ending 31 December 2019.

15. Lease commitments

The charity has a 3 month notice period on its premises so there is a minimum lease commitment of £24,000 (2018: £13,650). The rental charge in the period was £67,603 (2018: £55,530).